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CATARRH:

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS SYMPTOMS, SOURCES, TREATMENT AND CURE.

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Among the long list of chronic diseases which afflict the human family, Catarrh is one of the most prominent, most offensive, most troublesome of maladies, and most liable to a variety of distressing and sometimes complications.

The earliest and most prominent symptom is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different stages. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, clouds like substance. Generally, however, in its first stage, it is a thick, tenacious mucus, of a dull green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. Its appearance is offensive in the discharges, in many cases, chief patients but as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Most of the discharge passes backward into the throat, producing frequent expectoration, or a disgusting habit, sometimes called "hawking," which is to clear the throat, in the process between the throat and head, unfortunately, unpleasantly and annoying to everybody around. Sometimes there is a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the throat by coughing, clearing the mucus into the mouth, so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, frequently known as "hawking," is characteristic of catarrh, and proves an embarrassing to the one addicted to it to understand its cause and remedy. Again, some offensive matter becomes dried upon the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which, in some cases, are so extensive as to completely fill the nostrils, causing total obstruction to the passage of air through the nose, and producing a snoring sound during sleep. These crusts, when removed, are frequently found to be moulded in the form of the nostrils, and sometimes attain a length of an inch or more.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is subject to many changes, and sometimes is so offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Sufferers are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering, and sufficiently loud to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Then, a person afflicted with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own corrupting, and, unless the proper remedies are applied, every breath.

THE HEAD BECOMES WEAK

The mental faculties become weak and capricious, a result scarcely to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the large amount of offensive secretion from the head and throat which is continually being swallowed in the stomach by the food and drink, or passes down during sleep, vitiating that gastric juice and interfering with the digestion.

The whole constitution becomes markedly sensitive to atmospheric influences, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the face or the raw or throat produces irritation of a cold, and often a fever, to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and extending a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, bronchial tubes, lungs, succeeding further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has proved that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed, that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

Notes in the head, resembling every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

is a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it assumes merely the ticking effect. Occasionally, however, it is severe and paroxysmal, and the expectoration is copious enough to fill a pint cup in the course of a night. As a natural result of the irritation, there soon sets in dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, and general debility, in many instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tuberculous disease, and but a few cases of Catarrh that came under our notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by an army of inexperienced practitioners.

The disease specially subside to the air cavities of the bones of the forehead and face, giving rise to a disagreeable sensation of heavy weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes. Sometimes there is pain (frequently fixed to some particular spot, as in the temples or on the top of the head, at the back of the neck or behind the orbits, and, occasionally, pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

EFFECTS UPON THE SYSTEM.

The pernicious influence of catarrh upon the system acts sometimes itself in a variety of ways. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual activity, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, self-distrustful and inclined to drowsiness and sleep. The memory is weakened, and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

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OUR METHOD OF TREATMENT.

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disease can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results, and without causing the least pain or unpleasant sensation. So effective is this plan of medication that a single application is generally productive of decided relief. The affected cavities are thoroughly cleansed from the accumulated morbific matter, the offensive smell is removed, and all the other troublesome symptoms gradually disappear. The tendency to sickness, faintness is stopped, the inflammation subsides, ulcerations are made to heal, until finally a radical and permanent cure is established.

DR. LIGHTHILL receives patients daily, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence,

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST.

THE CHARTER.

What is Proposed by the Committee of Seventy.

Draft of a Charter to be Considered by the Legislature.

Thorough Reorganization Demanded by the Committee.

Centralization of Power to be Entirely Broken Up.

Dishonest and Incompetent Officials to be Subject to Removal.

Authority Given the Governor to Remove the Mayor.

The following is the draft of a new charter for the City of New-York, as prepared by the Committee of Seventy, who intend to submit it to the new Legislature for consideration. The scheme thus embodied is fully indorsed by the Committee, and will undoubtedly be read with great interest, as an embodiment of the spirit of Reform. Copies, it is understood, have been sent to every Senator and Assemblyman elect for perusal in advance.

AN ACT

TO REORGANIZE THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ARTICLE I.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall continue to be a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers, and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of not more than forty-five members, one-fifth to be elected as hereinafter provided in each Senate district of the City, as now established by law.

[No provision is made for legislating out of office the present Board, as that will probably be effected by a special act early in the session.]

SEC. 3. There shall be Aldermen elected at an election to be held under this act on the second Tuesday of April in the year 1872, and on the second Tuesday of the same month in every year thereafter, to hold office for the term of one year from the first Monday of May next succeeding each and every such election.

For details as to manner of holding elections and election officers, &c., reference will be had made to general Registry and Election laws now existing, or to be passed by the Legislature of 1872.

SEC. 4. At such election each qualified voter in each Senate district may give not more than nine ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for Alderman. The voter may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between different candidates or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election, the canvass in each election district of the senate district shall be completed by ascertaining, assorting, and making returns to the county canvassers of the number of ballots given for each candidate. From the returns so made the county canvassers shall determine the names of the nine persons having the largest number of votes in the Senate district, and they shall be returned as elected. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies arising by reason of less than nine persons being voted for in any Senate district, such vacancy or vacancies shall remain unfilled for the ensuing year. In the event of two or more of the persons voted for in any Senate district having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances there shall be no full number of nine persons having received the highest number of votes, the Aldermen elected at such election shall, within five days after their organization, select and determine, by lot, four among the said persons so having received an equal number of votes, a number sufficient to make up the full delegation of nine members from each Senate district, and the persons so selected shall be deemed elected.

SEC. 5. In case of vacancies by deaths or resignations, amounting in the whole to one-fourth of the entire Board, occurring before the 1st of February in any year, the said vacancies shall be filled by new elections to be held in the respective Senate district, or districts in which the vacancies shall have occurred, at a time to be appointed by the Board. Such elections shall be held in the manner and on the principles prescribed in section 4, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 6. A majority of the Board of Aldermen shall be a quorum.

SEC. 7. Said Board shall—1. Choose a President from its own members by a majority of the members elected; 2. Appoint a clerk and other officers; 3. Determine the rules of its own proceedings; 4. Be the judge of the returns of election and the right of election and qualifications of its own members; 5. Keep a journal of its proceedings; 6. Sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and 7. Shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members elected to the Board.

SEC. 8. The first meeting of the Board shall be held on the first Monday in May after the election, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at such meeting the Board shall appoint and determine the days and hours for its stated meetings, *provided*, that the hour for opening stated or adjourned meetings shall be fixed between the hours of 5 and 8 in the evening.

SEC. 9. Every legislative act of the Board shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or resolution, except as hereinafter provided, shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval. *Provided*, however, that this section shall not apply to the acts of the Board in appointing or electing commissioners or heads of Departments.

SEC. 10. The Mayor shall sign the same if he approve it, or return the same within ten days, if he does not approve it, with the reason therefor, and if thereupon the Board pass the same within five days of such vote, by a majority of two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall become effective as though the Mayor had signed the same. It shall equally become effective if he should neglect to return the same within such ten days.

SEC. 11. No resolution or ordinance for alienating or leasing any property of the City, or which involves the appropriation of public moneys, or the fixing or assessing the citizens of the City, shall be passed or adopted until at least two days after the same shall have been introduced and entered upon the journal; nor shall any such ordinance or resolution be passed or adopted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account, shall be passed except by an unanimous vote of all the members present.

SEC. 12. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money, or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any private eleemosynary or charitable institution or purpose, shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan, shall have been first reported upon favorably by the hereinafter created Board of Charities and Correction; nor unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected.

SEC. 13. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any private educational institution or purpose shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon favorably by the hereinafter created Board of Public Instruction; nor, unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected.

SEC. 14. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall keep the seal of the City, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 15. Immediately after adjournment the Clerk shall, avoiding all formal and technical details, prepare a brief abstract of all resolutions or ordinances introduced, and all recommendations of committees which propose or contemplate any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing the property of the citizens of the City. Such abstract shall be published in document form, together with the abstract of the reports of the Departments hereinafter provided for, which publication shall be known as *The City Record*, and a file of which shall be kept in every Department of the City Government. Such publication shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring a publication of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 16. The Board shall have the exclusive power to appropriate money by proper ordinance for every branch and object of City expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury unless the same shall have been previously appropriated by the Board.

SEC. 17. The Board shall have power to make, modify continue and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in or by this act conferred upon the Corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and obedience thereof by ordaining penalties for each and every violation, in such sums as may be deemed expedient, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. Except in anticipation of the revenues of the current year the said City shall not have authority to borrow any moneys whatever on the credit of the Corporation beyond the sums now authorized by law, unless such loan shall be authorized by a special act of the Legislature passed after application therefor made by the Board of Aldermen or Mayor.

[Powers of assessment, street opening and widening, &c., &c., will be made the subject of a separate act.]

SEC. 19. Each Alderman shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars, payable monthly, subject to a deduction of ten dollars for each stated meeting of the Board that he shall during the month, for any cause, have failed to attend.

[Section declaring the Aldermen, Mayor and Controller to be Supervisors must be a separate act, on account of the constitutional provision as to title, and because City charter should not provide for County officers.]

ARTICLE III.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 20. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the Departments herein stated.

SEC. 21. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation; shall be elected at the election hereinbefore provided for, to be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year hereafter, and hold his office for the term of one year, commencing on the first Monday of May next after his election. The first election for Mayor shall be at the election hereinabove directed, to be held on the second Tuesday in April in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

[No provision is made for legislating present incumbents out of office for reasons above stated as to Boards of Aldermen.]

SEC. 22. Whenever the Mayor shall, from any cause whatever, be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all rights and powers of Mayor. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when so acting as Mayor, to sign or approve any ordinance or resolution of the Board of Aldermen, unless the sickness, disability, or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days.

SEC. 23. Whenever a vacancy in the office of Mayor shall take place before the 20th day of October of any year, the Board of Aldermen shall order forthwith a new election for the office of Mayor, to be held at the then next general election for State or Federal officers. Until such vacancy is filled, the Board of Aldermen shall elect a Mayor, who shall hold office for the *ad interim* term. And they shall in like manner have power to elect a Mayor to hold for the unexpired term, when the vacancy in the office of Mayor takes place after the 20th day of October in any year.

SEC. 24. It shall be the duty of the Mayor: 1. To communicate to the Board of Aldermen at least once in six months, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the City. 2. To recommend to the Board of Aldermen all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the City, and the protection and improvement of its Government and finances, as he shall deem expedient. 3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced; and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation any Commissioners or other City officers. 4. To call special meetings of the Board of Aldermen when he shall deem it expedient to do so. 5. Generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by City ordinances and laws of the State, and the Mayor shall be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the City.

SEC. 25. The Mayor may appoint such experts, clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, and such Commissioners of Departments and other officers of Departments as are hereinafter provided to be appointed by him.

SEC. 26. The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of $15,000. [Provision also to be made for an allowance to the Mayor to pay personal staff of experts, clerks, &c., for which he shall account.]

SEC. 27. The Mayor may be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the cases of Sheriffs.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 28. There shall be the following other Departments in said City: Department of Public Works, Department of Public Parks, Department of Docks, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Department of Finance, Sinking Fund Commission, Department of Law, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Police, Department of Health, Department of Fire. [These last three Departments, if not provided for by some metropolitan district plan or otherwise, should be here enumerated.]

SEC. 29. In every Department there shall be kept a record of all transactions to be accessible to the public from 2 to 4 o'clock each day, and at the end of each day a brief abstract shall be made of all contracts awarded and made, for work of every description, a copy of which abstract shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for insertion in the City record.

SEC. 30. The said Departments shall, when called upon by the Mayor or Board of Aldermen, make to him or them, respectively, reports of the operations and actions of the same, and each of them, and furnish to him or them such information as he or they may demand within such time as he or they may direct. [Here insert a provision as to how the subordinate officers and employés of Departments shall be appointed, whether by the Commissioners or otherwise.] [Here insert the provisions applicable to all the Departments, if there are any such.]

ARTICLE V.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 31. The Commissioners of the Department of Public Works shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Works," and who shall be the chief officers of the Department. One of said five Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor, between the first and tenth days of May in each year. The remaining four Commissioners shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen within the same period. At such election each Alderman shall give not more than four open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for the office of Commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the member voting. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one of the said candidates, or may distribute them between four different candidates, or a less number in such proportion as he may see fit. The four persons having the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. In the event of a failure to elect four Commissioners by reason of less than four persons having been voted for, or by reason of two or more of the persons voted for having received an equal number of votes under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of four persons having received the highest number of votes, a new election for four Commissioners shall forthwith be held in the same manner. The Commissioners so appointed and elected respectively shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed or elected, unless removed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 32. The Mayor may at any time remove the Commissioner appointed by him, and appoint another in his place, at his pleasure, and may remove any other Commissioner for cause, assigning his reasons to the Board of Aldermen, in which case a majority of those members of the Board by whose votes said Commissioner was chosen, shall proceed to elect another Commissioner in the place of the one so removed; and the Board of Aldermen may at any time remove all the four Commissioners by them elected, (but not any less number than the whole,) and elect four new Commissioners, in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 33. Whenever the words "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "President of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "Street Commissioner," occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or documents, they shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioners of Public Works, and whenever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the Corporation the words "Street Department" or "Croton Aqueduct Department" occur, they shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works," and the Commissioner thereof.

SEC. 34. The said Department shall have all the powers and functions heretofore possessed by the Department of Public Works now existing, and such others as may be expressly conferred upon it by this act.

SEC. 35. [Here provides that the Department of Public Works shall have the powers, &c., of present Department of Buildings.] [Also here provide that the Department shall have the same control that the Department of Parks now has—of boulevards, streets and avenues above Central Park.]

SEC. 36. The said Department shall have cognizance and control:

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water. 2. Of regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues. 3. Of the repairing and construction of public roads. 4. Of the care of public buildings. 5. Of the filling up of sunken lots. 6. Of public sewers and drainage. 7. Of street vaults. 8. Of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear. [Here provide for street cleaning, if so determined.] 9. Of digging and constructing wells. [Insert also powers of Department of Public Buildings.]

SEC. 37. There shall be the following bureaus in this Department. [Here re-enact either section 79 of charter of 1870, or make such redistribution of bureaus as is deemed advisable.] [Also insert, if deemed proper, sections 1, 13 and 14 of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870.]

SEC. 38. The Commissioners shall, at the first meeting after their appointment and election as aforesaid, choose one of their own number for President, and another one of their number for Treasurer. [Provides for the attendance of one or more of the Commissioners at the meetings of the Board of Aldermen.]

SEC. 39. [Provides for salaries of President, Treasurer and Commissioners.]

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 40. The Commissioners or chief officers of the Department of Public Parks shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Parks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and appointed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Parks.

SEC. 41. The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and all buildings therein, and public places, which are the realty of the City of New-York.

SEC. 42. [Here re-enact the general powers of the Department, as now existing, except as the same may be limited by the powers of the Department of Public Works.]

SECS. 43 and 44. [Here add sections same as 38 and 39. *supra.*]

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 45. The Commissioners or chief officers of the Department of Public Docks shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Docks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of the Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Docks.

SEC. 46. [Re-enact article 12, of chapter of 1870, section 86, &c., so far as applicable and desirable.]

SECS. 47 and 48. [Here add sections same as 38 and 39, *supra.*]

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 49. The heads or chief officers of the Department of Charities shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." They shall be appointed and elected substantially in the manner hereinbefore provided for the appointment and election of the Commissioners of Public Works, and to subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act so far as applicable, shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"COME."

Come to me when the earth in fair
With all the freshness of the Spring,
When life fills all the liquid air,
And when the woods with music ring;
When all the wakening flowers rejoice,
And birds amazed me of your voice.

Come to me when the Summer's heat
Is strong the breeze of Spring to kill;
When gardens with perfume are sweet,
And when the languid noon is still;
Come when the tapped trade dissolves
The glory of the full-blown rose.

Come to me when the Summer fades,
When all the rose's sweets are dead,
When Autumn robes the saddening glades,
When purple heather turns to red;
Come to me where the mumbled leaf
Falls like the tear of constant grief.

Come quickly when all warmth is lost,
When Autumn to stern Winter yields;
Come when the bitter edge of frost
Shrouds all the verdure of the fields;
Come when all else is cold as dread,
Then, Treasure, than is doubly dear.

—*Wellington Harries Pollock, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

BY THE NIGHT EXPRESS.

A bitter December midnight, and the express panting through its dreary valleys. What with passengers just departing with the friends who came to see them off, the departing luggage-cart, or to meet the arriving ones, the platform was full enough to daunt you and I had some difficulty in making my way from carriage to carriage, even though I generally find that people (almost unconsciously, perhaps) move aside for the guard when they see him walking up as down close to the carriage doors. This difficulty was increased, too, by the manœuvres of my companion, a London detective, who had joined me to give himself a better opportunity of examining the passengers. Exactly he did it, too, in that seemingly careless way of his; and, while he appeared to be only an idle, lounging acquaintance of my own, I knew that under his unsuspected scrutiny it was next to impossible for the thieves he was seeking to escape—even in hampers. I didn't trouble myself to help him, for I knew it wasn't necessary; yet I was as anxious as hundreds of others were that those practiced thieves, whom the Police had been hunting for the last two days, should be caught as they deserved.

Sometimes we came upon a group which my companion could not take in at a glance, and then he always found himself unusually cold, and stopped to stamp a little life into his mortified feet. Of course for me this enforced standing was the signal for an attack of that persistent questioning with wifely railway ways are familiar; and, in attending to polite questions who deserved answering, and impolite ones who insisted on it, I had not much time for looking about me, but presently I did catch myself watching a girl who stood along at some distance. A girl very pretty and genteel-looking, I remark, though her face and her dress and her attitude were all sad. She stood just at the door of the booking-office; a tall, slight girl, in deep mourning, with a quantity of bright, fair hair plaited high upon her head, as well as hanging loosely on her shoulders, with a childishly innocent face, and pretty, bewildered eyes. I wished I could have gone straight to her, and put her into one—the most comfortable—of the line of carriages at which she gazed so timidly. Just as I hesitated, a very remarkable figure elbowed its way to me; a stout, genteelly-dressed old lady, panting painfully, and almost piercing me with a pair of restless, half-opened eyes, that looked out through the gilt-rimmed spectacles perched on her sharp nose. Two porters followed her, laden with bags, cloaks, umbrellas and flowers—the only flowers in the station, I expect, that Winter night—and, one of the men pushed at me over her head, while the other guarded her treasures with a face of concentrated anxiety, and thoughts engrossed by possible fees.

"This is the London tram, is it, ga'ad?" she asked, peering sharply into my face with her half-closed eyes, as if she found it difficult to distinguish me even through her spectacles.

From her whole attitude I guessed her to be deaf, but I never guessed how deaf until after yelling my answer so loud that the cabdriver must have heard it eighteen carriages off, she still remained stonily waiting for it.

"Dear, a dozen pears," said the detective, aloud, giving the old lady an extraordinary look and to the direction of the train.

"How much?" she asked, in that distinctive tone which the very deaf often use.

"Half a thousand, putting my mouth as close to her cheek as I fancied she would like.

"*Eh?*" she shrieked back at me, the spectacles shaking a little on her thin nose. "Why should you want me for listening to civil questions that you are paid to answer? Ah, indeed! I believe railway men think of nothing else."

Then she shook her head angrily and waddled off, looking as acid an old party as I should ever try to avoid. In at every door she peered through her glittering glasses, the two porters following her, until she made a stop at the seven or eight second-class carriages near my van, and with much labor and assistance got herself and her packages into it.

When I passed, a few minutes afterward, she was standing in the doorway, effectually barring the door to any other passenger by her own unattractive appearance there, and protesting with an evident relish the society of the obsequious porters. I fancy that, though the purse she fumbled in was large the coin she wanted was but small, for I passed on and left her still searching and still asking questions of the men, but hearing nothing either of their replies or of the loud asides in which they indulged to each other. I had reached the other end of the train, and was just about making my way back to my own van, when the young lady I had previously noticed went slowly in front of me toward the empty first-class compartment next which I stood.

"Am I right for Easton?" she asked me gently, as she hesitated at the door.

"*Eh?*" I said, taking the door from her, and standing while she got in.

"Am I right for Easton?" she repeated, as I took her in a sort of way into my charge, for I saw she was so thoroughly unused to travel, or to having any friends there to see her off, that she was quite helpless.

"Yes, I'm sure you are," she answered, gratefully, as I assured her of it. She sank down beside me on the seat, and settling herself in the corner farthest from the open door, "Do we stop anywhere between here and London?" she continued, in a timid, hesitating voice, as if afraid to trouble me.

"Only at Rugby," I said, "and there's plenty of time there, except for a few minutes to take tickets."

"Then I wanted to ask you," she began, and then paused, as if not knowing how much or how little to say. "You're all right, because I'm the guard," and shut the door.

I suppose that, without exactly being aware of it, I kept a sort of watch over this poor girl, for I soon clearly enough saw a lazy young gentleman who persistently kept lounging about it and looking in. His inquisitive eyes had of course caught sight of the pretty face in there alone, and I could see that he was making up his mind to join her. He seemed doing it in a most careless and languid manner. He was no gentleman from his dress soon, I said to myself, yet his dress was handsome, and the hand that played with his long dark beard was small and fashionably gloved. Glancing still into the far corner of that one first-class compartment, he lingered until the last moment, when some then, quite leisurely, he walked up to the door, opened it, entered the carriage, and in an instant the door was banged to behind him. Without the least hesitation I went up to the window, and stood near it while the lamp was fitted in the compartment. The gentleman was standing up within, drawing on a dark overcoat; the young lady in the distant corner was looking from the window as if even the half darkness was better to look at than this companion. Mortified a good deal at the failure of my scheme for her comfort, I went on to my van, beside which the guard waited for me.

"Now you see," he muttered crossly, "and yet it seemed to me so likely that they'd take this train."

"I don't see how it should seem likely," I answered, for I hadn't gone with him in the idea. "It doesn't seem to me we've reason that three such skillful thieves as you are dodging, who did their work in the neighborhood so cleverly two nights ago, should leave the station any night by the very train which the Police watch with double suspicion."

"Doesn't it?" he echoed, with a most satirical knowingness. "Perhaps you haven't yet got it quite clear in your mind how they will leave the town; for it's sure enough that they haven't left it up to now. That they'll be in a hurry to leave it is sure enough, too, for this isn't the sort of place they'll care to hide in longer than necessary. Well, what's the hardest place for us to track them in?—London. And what's the easiest place for them to get on sea from?—London. Then naturally enough to London they'll want to go. Isn't this a fast train, and shouldn't you choose a fast train if you were running away from the Police?"

"I didn't call that west sort of a train," I should though, because I hadn't quite made up my mind; and, as he was looking cross enough for anything in that last glimpse I caught of him.

Having nothing better to do, I wondered a good deal how these thieves could arrange matters, and every time the walls were covered with the bills of the still unarrested on the line was up in it. There was no doubt about their being three very determined fellows, but then our detective force, though not large, was very active, and the country was scoured in every direction, and the offered reward increased. I read over again the bill in my pocket which described the robbers. "Ed ward Capes, tailor [by Crum; a thickset, active man, of middle height; and about fifty years of age; with black iron-gray hair and whiskers, dark gray eyes, and a squinting nose. Mary Capes, his wife, a tall woman of forty; with a handsome, fair face, a quantity of wavy red hair, and a cut across her under lip. Edward Capes, their son, a slightly built youth of not more than fifteen or sixteen," (though, for the matter of that, I thought he might have been cunning enough for twice his age,) "with closely-cut black hair, light gray eyes, and delicate features."

We all knew this description well enough, and for two days had kept our eyes open hoping to identify them among the passengers. But our scrutiny had all been in vain, and as the train rushed on, I felt how disappointed the Police at Easton would be when we arrived again without even tidings of them.

I was soon tired of this subject, and went back to worrying myself about the sad-looking, yellow-haired girl, who had so evidently wished to travel alone, and been so successfully foiled in the attempt by that intrusive fop with the handsome beard. Foolishly I kept on thinking of her, until as we were dashing almost like lightning through the wind and darkness, only fifteen or twenty minutes from Chalk Farm, the bell in my van rang out with a sharp and sudden summons. I never wondered for a moment who had pulled the cord. Instinctively I knew, and—it was the carriage furthest from my van! I left my place almost breathlessly for the engine slackened speed and, hastening along the footboard, hoisted at my window until I reached the carriage which I felt quite sure that a frightened young face would be looking out. My heart literally beat in dread as I stopped, and I spoke to the startled occupant. What did I say? Only the two commonplaces buried in their numerate corners. The gentleman raised her head from the book she held, and looked up at me astonished—childishly and wonderingly astonished.

"Has anything happened to the train?" she asked, timidly.

The gentleman roused himself leisurely from a contemptuous repose. "What on earth has stopped the train, I wish to know?" he said, rising and unfolding his handsome face and his long beard past me at the window.

It was only too evident that the alarm had not been given from this carriage; yet the feeling had been such a certainty to me that it was long before I felt quite convinced to the contrary; and I went on along the footboard to other carriages very much more slowly than I had gone first, so that one little darkness surrounded us outside, but from the lamplit compartments eager heads were thrust, searching for the reason of this unexpected stoppage. No one seemed to have long to be guessed at—until I reached that second-class carriage, and, to my own amazement (which I feel hastened my pace before) where the disguised old lady who had annoyed me so hugely had been. I had no need to look in, and question her. Her head was quite out of the window, and though she had her back to the light and I couldn't see her face, her voice was cool enough to show that she was not overpowered by fear.

"What's time you've been coming," she said. "Where is it?"

"Where's what?"

But though I yelled the question with all my might and main, I believe I might just as hopefully have questioned the telegraph post which I could dimly see beside us, and have expected to answer along the wires.

"Where's the small luncheon basket?" she inquired, pulling out her long purse with great fussiness. "A small luncheon basket, my good man, and make haste."

Shall I ever forget the sharp expectancy of the old lady's eyes as they looked into mine, first over, then under, then through her glittering gold-framed spectacles? What surprised me most particularly was the fact of her decidedly not being, as any one might suppose, a raving lunatic.

"Be quick with the small luncheon basket, please," she said, resignedly sitting down, and pouring the contents of her purse out into her lap, "For so hungry as I can be."

I suppose that when she looked up at me from the silver she was counting she saw my utter bewilderment, I didn't try now to make her hear, for I knew it to be hopeless—for she raised her voice suddenly to a shrill pitch of peevishness, and pointed with one shaking hand to the wall of the carriage.

"Look there! Doesn't it say 'Small luncheon baskets. Pull down the cord.' I want a small luncheon basket, so I pulled down the cord. Make haste and get it me, or I'll report you to the manager."

Seeing now that she was almost as blind as she was deaf, I began to understand what she meant. On the spot to which she pointed above the seat opposite her two papers were posted in a line; one the advertisement of "Small luncheon baskets" supplied at Rugby, the other, the company's directions for summoning the guard and stopping the train in cases of danger. As they happened to be placed, the large letters did read as she had said.

SMALL LUNCHEON BASKETS PULL DOWN THE CORD.

While I was gazing from her to the bills, quite grave a bit of my astonishment, and she were gazing at me very now and then a sharp touch on the shoulder to recall me to my duty and the old lady with her refreshment, I was very jointly by one of the directors, who happened to be coming up town by the express. Has the train all right, and safe? I—loud as he was—never moved the deaf old lady no, not in the slightest degree. She never heard one word of it, and only mildly insisted, in the midst of it, that she was almost tired of waiting for her small luncheon basket.

With a fierce parting shot, the director tried to make her understand that she had incurred a penalty of five pounds, but he couldn't, though he bawled it at her until the poor old thing—perhaps mortified at having taken so much trouble for nothing; perhaps overcome by her hunger; perhaps frightened at the commotion she saw—thought she had better see what it contained, and let the edibles go and six-pences roll out of her lap and settle under the seat.

It seemed to me a long time before we started on again, but I suppose it was only a six or seven minutes' delay after all. I expect I should have waited to explain the stoppage to the pretty young girl of whom I considered myself a sort of protectress; but as I said, she was at the very extreme end of the train, and I was in haste to [illegible] There must have been a good laugh in several of the carriages where the cause of our stoppage got whispered about. As for me, when I got back into my own van, solitary as it was, I chuckled over it until we stopped at Chalk Farm to take tickets.

It seemed to me that the train was taken into custody as soon as it stopped here, and—

"Of course you have the carriage doors all locked, and I'll go down with you while you open them one by one. My men are in possession of the platform."

This was said to me by Davis, a detective officer whom I knew pretty well by now, having had a good bit to do with him about this Warwickshire robbery.

"It is no use," I said, before we started, "the train was searched, as you may say, at Rugby. Every passenger has undergone a close scrutiny, I can tell you. What causes such scientific precautions as us here?"

"A telegram a few minutes ago," he answered, for I hadn't gone with him in the idea. "It doesn't seem to me we've reckoned that three such skillful thieves as you are dodging, who did their work in the neighborhood so cleverly two nights ago, should leave the station any night by the very train which the Police watch with double suspicion."

"Doesn't it?" he echoed, with a most satirical knowingness. "Perhaps you haven't yet got it quite clear in your mind how they will leave the town; for it's sure enough that they haven't left it up to now. That they'll be in a hurry to leave it is sure enough, too, for this isn't the sort of place they'll care to hide in longer than necessary. Well, what's the hardest place for us to track them in?—London. And what's the easiest place for them to get on sea from?—London. Then naturally enough to London they'll want to go. Isn't this a fast train, and shouldn't you choose a fast train if you were running away from the Police?"

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Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Cures, Thou Sufferer, 24, 1872.

Lost, last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and valuable papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

Lost, during the past week, a small pocket-book containing a sum of money and valuable papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

Lost, on Saturday

The New York Times.

the bank are evidently in a very muddled condition—for after a month's labor, the public and the depositors are still without any detailed report of what the assets of the concern are likely to yield—Messrs. "Expert" Sartis and William Brooks fail to exhibit any degree of readiness to make good the claims of the poor people whom they deceived; and to-day a few hundreds will be made cold and cheerless on this happy Christmas Eve. It is no violation of the season's law of peace and good-will to empress a resent that the plunderers of the widow, the orphan and the laboring poor should be allowed to spend their Christmas out of jail.

Christmas Eve.

We have surrounded the incoming of Christmas with many pleasant fictions which give a fanciful setting to that great act of faith which hallows the day. The hushed expectancy of childhood's slumber filled with visions of Santa Claus, *St. Nicholas*, Knight Errant or whatever else be the title of the beneficent goblin born in a canny fascination of mediæval fancy, is but one of the many links which connect the joys and sensities of home with the initial fact of the religion which gives those its free meaning and power. There are people who make a point of rebelling against everything sentimental, and there are people who have too compelling cause for grief or anger to be either merry or forgiving as befits the advent of Christmas Day. But for the majority of people in every station, it is good and wholesome to yield to the glad influence of the hour, and to think how very petty after all are the bickering and cruelties of the street, the store, the workshop, or the household beside the great Message that smote the hollow of the Syrian heaven, some eighteen hundred and seventy odd years ago. "The world is too much with us," as the poet sings, either for our spiritual or intellectual good, and a little thinking over the first of Christmas carols would not be inappreciate amid the Sabbath silence of one other Christmas Eve.

People who are straining their necks to catch the first glimpse of some new Uyster of truth, or who are making a great noise over some maelstrom birth of the doubt and despair of these days, would do well to reflect how far we are even yet from the great ideal of Bethlehem. A faith cannot well be antagonized whose first declaration remains the most vital of all sayings for the regeneration of the world. This is the final aim of all social and political philosophy—to make or catch that perfect accord and harmony amid which every man shall have his talents call as each shall forget his duties. If there be any shorter method to reach this than through the self-abnegation, the patient forbearance and the universal love of the Stranger, whose proclamation we are about to celebrate, the world has yet to hear of it. When we have risen to all the greatness, and succeeded in living up to the spirit of that Divine Faith, it will be time enough to impertune heaven and earth to yield us A PEACE.

Financial Prospects of the City Government.

The Reform Party in the coming Legislature ought not to be put in a false position through the short-comings of a Government which they did not construct. Mr. GREEN will be obliged to present a statement of the financial condition of the City which will shock the Legislature and the whole community. For this he and the Reform Party are in no wise responsible. They found the City Treasury bankrupt, heavily in debt, and fast losing credit; and they have been obliged to carry on all the affairs of this great City under these conditions, and with no authority of law to improve them. It is very clear now that Mr. CONNOLLY and his associates would have soon come to an end in this dazzling game of covering up bills and wages under the name of new bonds, and that the great guilt of bankruptcy has been what them for a long time. The City credit was fast falling, and though Mr. BELMONT had taken a considerable number of the bonds (under very favorable terms to himself) to dispose of in Europe, it is doubtful if he would have found a ready sale for them had the Tammany Ring continued in power. It will be observed that the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, who took the bonds of Mr. BELMONT, have not yet placed them on the market. They have waited until BELMONT's New-York friends were kicked out of office.

Mr. GREEN and the Reform Party have inherited all this confusion and bankruptcy. They have been obliged to conduct a Government, debauched in every Department, without money and without credit. By the middle of January next the debts of this City, such as figure on the books and are represented by bonds or other obligations, will amount to very nearly the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, or say one-eighth of all the taxable real property of the City. But this, unfortunately, is not all. One of the inheritances of the Tammany clique is an untold amount of outstanding claims and debts. Last Spring one of the spectacular performances of the Ring, it will be remembered, was the sudden reduction by the Board of Apportionment of the estimates of every Department, about fifty per cent, for this current year. The virtuous TWEED gave up some half million or so in the Public Works; the honest and patriotic HALL was cut down in the expenses of his Mayor's office some fifty per cent; the Board of Charities were reduced some four hundred thousand; the Board of Education an equal amount, and the Board of Parks, under the high-minded SWEENY, were put on half rations. All this, of course, was for effect. The dishonest Boards made up the deficit by living on new bonds, and leaving their cash expenses apparently very small.

Thus the parks, on these reduced estimates, have managed to expend during the past year over six millions of dollars! But the more honest Boards, such as those of Charities and Education, were left to flounder on as they could, in debt. The Board of Apportionment understood, of course, that these Boards could not contract their expenditures, and had no authority to issue bonds for current bills; yet they were left to their own devices.

The result is now that the Reform Party receives the Department of Education with some two hundred thousand dollars' debt, and supporting itself on credit; the Department of Charities with at least five hundred thousand dollars' debt, and running on credit. In fact, almost every Department with outstanding and legitimate claims against it. For all this, for the appropriations for various charities, guaranteed by law, and even for the salaries of the Controller's office, there has been no money. But over and beyond these claims, there are numbers of honest and just claims of mechanics, who have done work for the City, and not being willing to promote cheating by assigning them to Mr. WOOSTER or Mr. WATSON, they have not been paid. Besides these, again, there are bills and extravagant bills against the City, which we hope and trust will be contested before they are settled—among which may be classed Mr. KEYSER's "little bill" of three hundred thousand dollars for plumbing, and the modest account of the New-York Printing Company for five hundred thousand dollars.

The first step of the Controller, after the Legislature meets, must be, of course, to obtain authority to fund this outstanding indebtedness, amounting, it is believed, to $10,000,000. Then he must, with these bonds, settle all *just* claims, put all Departments again on a cash basis, and try to keep everything down to the most economical and careful condition. Under a Reform administration, there will be no difficulty in at once disposing of these bonds—especially if they are long ones—among our own banks. There is no better investment. Beyond this, the rate of taxation will, of course, have to be raised to pay interest on all this indebtedness, ($10,000,000,) and to create each year a sinking fund with which ultimately to pay off a large portion of it. The short bonds—or "promises to pay," by the City—must be continued, as the taxes only come in in the latter part of the year; but they can be carefully and exactly apportioned to each month, and need create no difficulty. The rate of taxation next year must apparently be some three and one-half per cent.

Under an honest Government, this need not in the least alarm us. We shall pay our interest, "run" the City Departments, establish a sinking fund with it, and in a few years wear out sheet. All depends on the character of the future City administration.

The Worst Fault of the Most Famous.

In a recent pastoral letter, the Bishop of London presented a dark picture of the great city over which he presides. His anticipations are all foreboding, unless the lay people of his charge will engage in personal efforts for the civilization and evangelization of the degraded and poor. The regular staff of the clergy are pronounced both insufficient in number, and to a great degree unadapted by culture for the work. With this confession about those whose special vocation all the world supposes to be "to preach the Gospel to the poor," we have now nothing to do. But the call of so distinguished a leader upon the lay people of the churches, is most significant of a crisis in the affairs of the English Church and nation. "The worst peril of the near future," says the Bishop, "is the alienation of classes. The great gulf widens, and disruption appears imminent. In rural districts, indeed, old associations, more frequent personal intercourse, some community of interest, still link the grades of society together; but in large towns, and especially in the metropolis, the separation is ever going on between labor and capital, employers and employed, rich and poor. Distance causes misapprehension and exaggeration differences. The brotherhood of humanity is lost in the narrower and more energetic brotherhood of classes." The rumbling of the Commune is the undertone of London life. The same words might be written for New-York.

Foremost among all agencies to mitigate if not to cure this evil, stands the personal contact of the persons of different classes in kindly and helpful offices. The broken chain, in the illustration of the writer before quoted, must be relinked, to enable the spark of charity, the current of brotherly love, to circulate more freely between the extremities of the social system, and to rekindle a feeling that its many members are of one body. A good deal of such effort is successfully made among us. From homes of refinement and wealth go week by week thousands of volunteer laborers to our Sunday-schools, mission chapels, prisons, public institutions and many other spheres of benevolent work. There is room for a vast increase in the number of such workers. But they need not only the impulse of doing good. They should have training in its methods. An institution which presents opportunities of instruction to such workers will not only greatly improve their efficiency but augment their numbers. It is in the interest of social progress, and as a contribution to the adjustment of the much vexed controversy of labor and classes, that we make special mention of the Night College for Christian Workers, which a large number of prominent clergymen and laymen of this City have inaugurated. Among its Trustees we find such names as those of JAMES M. BROWN, JULIUS WADSWORTH, JOHN H. EMIL H. DYER, D.D., and STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. The stability and success of the project is insured by the personal co-operation of such a committee. The College building is in Forty-third-street, between Madison-avenue and the Grand Central Depot, accessible to residents in suburban cities and towns as well as to our own citizens. Lectures are to be delivered on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening by persons skilled in the departments of labor about which they speak. The lecturers for the session, which opens with 1872, include Rev. Drs. TYNG, ORMISTON, CROSBY, FOSS, BUDINGTON, MUHLENBERG, DUNNA, Rev. GEORGE L. MURRAY, the Superintendent of City Missions, Rev. Dr. S. H. VINCENT, S. B. MCBURNEY, W. H. THOMSON, M.D., of the Young Men's Christian Association, and many others equally adapted to the work. This is the first effort made in this City to give technical training in benevolent work to those whose hearts are warm, but whose hands are sometimes unskillful. Now let those who are practically engaged in the many cognate lines of benevolent and Christian endeavors avail themselves of its privileges. We need an increase in the Police force to suppress crime, but we need far more than this a largely-recruited army of personal workers from thousands of Christian homes, to make crime an impossibility by their teaching and sympathy.

"Fashionable Society."

The foreign observer who should chance to see some of our smaller journals which make the reporting of social "chit-chat" a part of their regular supply of attractive information, would get a strange idea of the development of civilization on this Western Continent. He would conclude that the average New-York man was devoted mainly to presumptuous extravagance, and the average New-York woman to vulgar display. He would infer that such things as a quiet home and absence of ostentation or desire for public excitement were unknown among us. Yet the fact remains that the vast majority of well-bred people in New-York shun newspaper publicity of their social doings with the same repugnance as well-bred people in private positions the world over. There is unquestionably a class—and not a very small one, we are obliged to confess—in New-York, which courts, rather than opposes, the entrance of the newspaper reporter into its drawing-rooms, and imagines itself at the summit of social attainment when it is only conspicuous for its vulgarity. The "young lady of Madison-avenue" who boasts of going to "six balls in a week," and sends a description of all her ball-gowns to her favorite newspaper; and the young man of Fifth-avenue who keeps the same faithful "organ of opinion" advised of his changes of preference in regard to cravats and "crush hats," are both very unsatisfactory representatives of New-York society, which really includes large numbers of quiet, unobtrusive people, who have no desire to keep the public informed of their movements, or to claim newspaper indorsement of their pretensions to be leaders of fashion. And it is tolerably certain that most of the "representatives of high life in New-York," the record of whose weddings, receptions, street and evening costumes, dinners and smart sayings and scrapes, occupies so prominent a place in a certain sort of journalism, are, after all, outside the circle of well-bred people who read with simple curiosity or actual amusement the newspaper stories of their remarkable performances and exalted position.

Because Mr. AUGUST BELMONT's name appears so frequently and so prominently in the newspaper reports of "fashionable" society, it is not safe to conclude that he is a fair representative of the good breeding of New-York. In the days of the Ring, the ignorant foreign reader of American journals might have fancied that the American Club was the most select as well as powerful of the clubs of New-York, and that the great TWEED diamond shoe-button wedding was our highest triumph in that direction. Yet hardly a man who valued his character was a member of the one or assisted at the other. The good sense, no less than the good breeding of New-York—which, after all, is not very different from that of the cultivated cities of other countries—revolts at attempts to gain notoriety for its own sake, and prefers the obscurity of its quiet homes to publicity gained at the expense of taste and in reward for presumption.

The kind of "society" bulletin of which we have spoken as forming a leading feature of many newspapers is objectionable on other grounds than those of taste merely. It is morally offensive, for it encourages the too general desire for display, and infects the minds of many young people, who regard it as an actual transcript of the life of the fashionable world into which they desire to enter. It paves the way for the coming of a "society" which will be actually what their "gossip" now represents as existing—a society of clothes and presumption, ostentation and extravagance, slang and vulgarity.

The Course of True Love.

The advantages of progressive science are coupled, as a rule, with some drawbacks. Modern improvements are too often assailants of health through defective sewage or inadequate ventilation, and almost all severs of trouble are likewise, in some form or another, inflicters of pain. The sacred moralist declares there is nothing new under the sun; yet if we look with care we shall generally detect the operation of novelty by a train of mischiefs, great or small, never heard of before. The vibration of steam travel is said to develop fresh types of brain and nerve disease, the "postal card" acts as an incentive to libel, and even the photograph—which assuredly is something new under the sun—balances its advantages by certain special evils. If, for example, there had been no such thing as a *carte de visite*, the young gentleman who advertised for a governess in England the other day, requesting each applicant to send her picture, and who was promptly favored with three hundred replies, would not have come to grief as, in fact, he did. It appeared that the young gentleman did not really want a governess at all, but that he was writing a novel and wished, as he said, to construct the character of a typical governess as one of the persons of his story; and hence he advertised for the purpose. He was, however, prosecuted, in open Court, for his pains, and will probably hate the sight of a photograph as long as he lives.

Intelligence comes to us of another young man out West who will be likely to cherish a similar distaste. A "young lady" put an advertisement in a local paper asking, not for a governess, but for correspondence with a view to matrimony. The young man answered this and a number of epistolary exchanges took place between the two. After awhile, his imagination becoming busy with visions of future bliss, he modestly asked for his correspondent's photograph. This, by the course of post, was promptly vouchsafed. The picture was lovely as a poet's dream. It was Venus and Hebe rolled into one. The more our romantic *Corydon* gazed, the more passionately he became enamored. He sent off a letter in which he poured forth the innermost feelings of his heart. He could not live, he swore, without the celestial original of the exquisite portrait. The original vouchsafed an encouraging reply. Another note was sent, and the happy pair were forthwith engaged. The photograph had served as an effectual proxy, and the amorous but hasty lover was almost as completely done for as if the knot had already been tied. It now became necessary, however, that an interview should be had. All was arranged to that effect, and the affianced couple met for the first time in the drawing-room of a Western hotel. The result of that meeting was electrical. No first glance at the blushing *Marchioness de Rotoso* could have wrought a more astounding impression upon her expectant lord. Our bridegroom was almost as nearly petrified as if he had seen Medusa herself. In brief, the lady not only fell short of the promise of the picture, but was simply hideous; or, in the language of a local reporter, was "most insufferably ugly."

The situation was trying and unprecedented, yet various methods of escape suggested themselves to the victim's ingenious mind. Pending their trial he excused himself and went straight off to the photographer. The man of pictures met his visitor with an urbane but meaning smile. Undoubtedly the photograph was genuine; Miss —— had sat for it at such a time. The record was entered, as usual, upon the books. But—and here the operator looked down with a flush of modest complacency—the picture certainly had been *retouched*. Hence the idealized production that had deluded the confiding lover, and perhaps half a hundred other swains in various parts of the country. The injured man, to leave no stone unturned, went from the photographer to a lawyer. Had he not, he asked, cause of action against the too flattering artist? But the lawyer failed to see that the doctrine of commercial guarantees could be made to cover the case, and declined to proceed. On this the wretched youth put his picture in his pocket and immediately fled. Of the fate of his *inamorata* report is silent.

Debts of Honor.

What is a debt of honor? There are men who never pay their tradesmen, and who would yet pawn their wife's jewels to pay a lost bet. And there are other men of honor who will pay one class of bets and not another. This one, for example, will settle his turf wagers with the most punctilious exactness, but repudiate his losses at faro. Another will hold his card-bets sacred, but deem himself absolved from responsibility in every other venture. This whole question of honor is getting to be involved in the deepest mystery. Among the class of gentlemen who make it their sole guide in life it is certainly a most elastic quality. Sir Francis Clavering, in one of THACKERAY's novels, pledges his sacred honor not to do a certain thing, and at once goes off and does it. Mr. KILGOUR, of Cincinnati, seems to have a similar respect for his honor.

We do not approve of gambling, least of all in its meanest and most insidious form, gambling on credit. Yet when a man does gamble on credit, and loses and pledges his honor to pay, it is difficult to see how he can still lay claim to that priceless jewel without redeeming it. Perhaps Mr. KILGOUR thinks he was cheated. The presumption is plausible. But then he played with Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, who has been a Member of CONGRESS, and is of course incapable of unfair dealing. Or possibly Mr. KILGOUR may have decided, on reflection, that his honor is not worth ten thousand dollars, the sum for which he pawned it. Yet even Mr. WIKOFF valued his honor higher than that. At any rate, the suit which one of these honorable gentlemen has been constrained to bring against the other at Cincinnati, offers an interesting and instructive spectacle to admirers of a sort of gentlemanliness, once popular enough, now happily passing away. It will be a happy day for American society when the term "debt of honor" is blotted out of every honest man's vocabulary.

And meantime we should like to ask Superintendent KELSO how it happens that Mr. KILGOUR was able to lose ten thousand dollars at Mr. MORRISSEY's gambling-house on Twenty-fifth-street, on the 20th of February of the current year! Was it not about that time that the great raid against the gamblers began? And how happens it that this unhappy Cincinnati fly did not find the big spider's parlor closed to him?

Senator Sprague's Encounter with a Buffalo.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Dec. 20.

Senator SPRAGUE visited Kansas a few weeks ago, and, like all other Eastern visitors, wanted to see the buffalo on his native heath. Accordingly, Brig. Arrest, Esq., of this city, got up a party, and with the Senator, went out to the buffalo country. A few miles from Fort Wallace they found the fauna in thousands, and the hunters "went in." Mr. ARREST singled out an old patriarch of the herd, chased him a few miles, and after a few successful shots, brought him down. After this, and by way of science, he commenced looking around for the rest of the party. The Senator had also singled out an old bull, had driven him apart from the rest of the herd, and was in a little ravine about two miles distant from ARREST, but in plain view. The buffalo had been severely wounded, and, as the Senator would pursue him for a short distance, but would then be compelled to turn his horse's head in the other direction, and get out of the way of the maddened animal; once, in wheeling suddenly, his horse fell, and the bull was right upon him in an instant. SPRAGUE says this was a close call, and he never came so close, indeed, as to leave no doubt in his mind that there would very soon be a necessity for a special Senatorial election in Rhode Island, "to fill vacancy;" but just in the nick of time the valiant Senator regained his seat in the saddle and was off like the wind, his horse being stimulated by a sharp "punch" from the bull's horn. It seems that Mr. SPRAGUE had pursued the animal closely, fired several shots upon him, wounding him severely, but not fatally, and that his ammunition had then given out; Mr. ARREST comprehending the situation, came to his assistance and reinforced him with a few rounds, when the bull was promptly brought down. The Senator brought in with him the head of the animal, and is having it "cured" to take home, as a trophy of his skill and prowess as a buffalo hunter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

THIS WEEK AT THE THEATRES.

The revival of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's has been the novelty of the week. We have already duly commented on the glories of this revival, and have now only to add that they are adequately relished by the public. The houses during the past SIX nights have been crowded. Miss KATE SANTLEY, who appeared on Monday as *Stalacia*, improves upon her audience with better acquaintance. We are told the lady has been laboring during the whole week under severe indisposition, and that she consented with reluctance to act, in order to avoid disappointment. The favorable impression made by her at first has, nevertheless, been more than confirmed.... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH played *Hamlet* six times this week, at his theatre, and wound up on Saturday night by the exploit of representing the *Stranger* and *Petruchio*. To-morrow, Christmas night, we are to have the promised "Julius Cæsar." We doubt not the tragedy will be nobly brought out, and the anxiety to see it is quite general. Mr. BOOTH is to act *Brutus*; Mr. BARRETT, *Cassius*; Mr. STARK, *Cæsar*; Mr. BANGS, *Mark Antony*; Mr. WALLER, *Julius Cæsar*, and Miss BELLA PATEMAN, *Portia*.... The Grand Opera-house will be tenanted this week (to-morrow afternoon excepted) by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.... "Satan in Paris" and "Nick of the Woods" were the attractions at Wood's yesterday. We have as yet no information concerning future representations.... The Union-square Theatre offers its usual varied entertainment.... At the Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty" is still performed with great satisfactory results.

MR. BANDMANN AND THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

We make room with pleasure for the following correspondence, referring, as it does, to a commendatory charity:

Daniel E. Bandmann, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The kind and distinguished appreciation which you have gained in the community, not only for your transcendent professional eminence, but also for the unpretentious and liberal manner in which you have bestowed devoted your excellency's art for the amelioration of the distressed and needy, has emboldened the undersigned most respectfully to solicit your kind and distinguished co-operation in the project of an entertainment in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital, an institution founded on the purest principles of humanity and benevolence, applying its balm to all the needy, irrespective of faith or nationality.

Should you be pleased (as we sincerely hope) to give the present your favorable consideration, a committee will have the honor of waiting on you at such time and place as you may designate, for the purpose of conferring with you as to your further assistance in the matter. Very respectfully yours,

D. S. Greenbaum, Hallgarten & Co., A. L. Rosenbaum & Co., Jacob Dovy & Bro., Adolph Bernheimer, Hahn & Stieglitz, Grossmann Bros. & Hoffman, M. Thalheimer & Co., S. Rosa, C. B. Richard, and a number of others.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Dec. 20, 1871.

To Messrs. Greenbaum, Hallgarten & Co., Grossmann, Thalheimer, and others.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, and thank you sincerely for the sentiments expressed in it. I will gladly co-operate in this charitable enterprise, and tender you a benefit to take place during my forthcoming engagement at the Grand Opera-house. I propose to select Friday evening, December 29, for the occasion, on which occasion I will play Uriel Acosta, in German. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

D. E. BANDMANN.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The final performances of the season at Italian opera are now occurring. Tuesday, "Faust" was sung at the Academy; Wednesday, an operatic concert took place at Steinway Hall; and yesterday, a double of "Mignon" was given. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday the performances are to be repeated. "Il Trovatore," "Le Prophète" and "Martha" will be the pieces. The concert at Miss EDWIN's, of "Barbe Bleue," with Miss AIMEE as *Boulotte*, was dealt with on Thursday. It was marked by every evidence of success. So the bill is to be unchanged for this week at least. The single performance in which Herr WACHTEL is to appear this time to take part will be given at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow afternoon. "The Postillion of Lonjumeau" will be sung. At the Grand Opera-house, this evening, the popular and attractive Sunday concert can be enjoyed.

"THE MESSIAH" AT STEINWAY HALL.

On Christmas night Miss KELLOGG, Miss STERLING, Mr. ROSNYR, Mr. REMMERTZ and a full chorus and orchestra will be heard in "The Messiah," at Steinway Hall. Mr. A. REISS, Jr., is the conductor, and Mr. S. P. WARREN the organist. Miss KELLOGG has not sung here for some time, and what with her personal attractions and efficient support, and the charm of HANDEL's noble work itself—a charm doubly felt on the present sacred festival—Steinway Hall should be filled on Christmas night by an earnest and appreciative audience.

Miscellaneous.

CITY CHRONICLE.

Frequenters of local places of amusement need no reminder that the New-York Circus is open nightly, and that its management offers as varied and as choice an entertainment as can be desired by the most hypercritical judge of performances of the equestrian order. Too much must be said to-day that pertains to all or evening representations seems throughout the week.... Due notice was taken in these columns of the opening performance of MIDGLEY's Southern Circus, situated in Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. The excellent programme which the numerous company interpret is to be offered twice a day until further notice.

Madame Gazzaniga.

Mrs. DALLAS-GLYN reads on Dec. 29 in Newburyport, Mass., and in Albany on Jan. 4.... The scenery in the Hartford Opera-house caught fire, Monday evening, during a play, but the fire was quickly extinguished. The audience kept their seats, and the play was finished.... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU had at last accounts terminated a brilliant engagement in Kansas City. Monday and Tuesday the Lingard Troupe appeared there.... Last week Mr. FORREST acted in Nashville.... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati. The Thompson troupe was at Wood's Theatre.... Miss FARREN-ROSA and her troupe appear, to-morrow night, in Buffalo.... The Wyndham Comedy Troupe was, last week, at the Pittsburg Opera-house.... Miss JANAUSCHEK was, last week, in Buffalo.... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU acts, this week, in Galveston.... Mr. SOTHERN acted, last week, at the Boston Theatre.... Mr. FORREST's performance in Houston, Texas, caused an attaché of the Telegraph newspaper to contribute a critique to the columns of that journal. The subject is a representation of Virginius. Excerpts follow: "In the course of the first act, Mr. FORREST gave some manifestations of that tragic power which originally constituted his passport to the distinguished circles of histrionic art, and yet his sentences, deep-toned as the thunder, and like the measured tramp of battalions, did not seem to attain their highest capacity all later in the play.... If, in the Captivity of Bicaccius, Mr. FORREST was darkly sublime, he was in his mastery positively fearful. Scene third, in the dungeon, when he cries:

'My child! my daughter!'

'My daughter! my Virginia! Give her me!'

he was for a moment the expression of one wild misfortune of passionate grief and joyless despair. Here again Mr. HUMPHREYS did not come up to the proper expression of fear and sudden apprehension, when Virginius exclaims:

'Cursed with a madman! Who?'

Mr. BUTLERDOR, as *Numitorious*, was not so bad; and when Mr. FORREST, looking on *Appius*, in the solemnity of the dungeon, cries:

'No other look but that! Look on! Look on!

It turns my very flesh to steel!'

he was splendid. That is all. The last scene, when *Virginius*, on one knee, bends over the dead Decemvirs in another dungeon, the acting was truly impressive. Mr. NICHOLS, if he failed in the living, acted the dead *Appius* to perfection."... Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE were at the Arch-street Theatre.... Mr. WALLACK and Mrs. RICHINGS were acting last week at the National Theatre in Washington.... Miss LOTTA was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Herr WACHTEL and Mme. LUCKHART will sing in German opera in Philadelphia on Friday next, and for a week or so thereafter.... The Philadelphia papers proud themselves mightily upon one of the

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town customers, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 14th-st., position of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,561 Broadway, between 46th and 47th sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 48 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 8 P. M.

☞ Our readers will find, on our first page, the draft of a new City charter, which comes to us with the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy. Its general scope and spirit is to break down the rigid centralism of the present régime, to enlarge the functions and to elevate the character of the Board of Aldermen, to introduce a stricter economy into the working expenses of the City Government, and to afford the people every facility for ascertaining how their affairs are being conducted. The official responsibility of all City and County officers is made more direct than heretofore, and the power of removal vested either in the Mayor or Board of Aldermen is designed to render it impossible for the members of any Department to retain their powers after being convicted of maladministration or fraud. Among the notable points of this proposed charter are: A provision making the Mayor removable by the Governor for cause in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs; the abolition of the office of Chamberlain; the abolition of a special Department of Buildings; the association with the Controller—who is also to be County Treasurer—of four Commissioners of the Public Treasury; provisions against one man holding several offices under the City Government, or being a member of the Legislature and of the local Government at the same time.

It is proposed to print, in documentary form, the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, the daily transactions of the Departments, and the monthly statements of the Department of Finance. One Commissioner of each Department, and the Controller of the Finance Department, are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the others are to be elected by the Board of Aldermen. A general power of removal is vested in the Mayor, and the power of removal of their own nominees is vested in the Board of Aldermen. The functions of the various Departments are substantially those provided for by the charter of 1870, except in the cases of the Departments of Works and Finance, whose powers are enlarged in virtue of the abolition of collateral branches of administration.

We have to acknowledge the following contributions in answer to our appeal on behalf of the Children's Aid Society: "J. W." $5; "J. L." $3; "A Mechanic," $5; "T. W. B." $3; "A. C." $1. One of our correspondents writes us: "Your appeal for assistance, which was read in the hearing of a little eight-year-old boy, touched a chord in his heart. He prefers to give up part of his Christmas presents, that some poor child may have a pair of shoes and a good meal." The example of this generous little fellow is eminently worthy of imitation. Subscriptions sent to this office, or to Mr. C. L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth-street, will be duly applied to the purposes of this most deserving charity.

The depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank have been repeatedly promised a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar, before Christmas. Christmas is here and we find no intimation of the receiver being ready to pay the promised dividend. The affairs of

The New York Times, Monday, December 24, 1877.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The King of Servia has now suppressed nearly all the existing fraternities.

The importations into France in 1870 were 900,000,000 francs less than in 1869, according to the *Journal Officiel*.

The births in Paris between June and October, 1870, were about double what they were between June and October, 1871.

In future no white horses are to be employed in the French Army. They were found to be such excellent guides to the Prussians there as almost to cause the loss of the war.

The prospectus is issued of the London Central Railway Company, which will connect the northern and southern stations—Euston-square with Charing Cross—a great desideratum.

The innumerable offences in Ireland in 1871, with thirty-seven, as against forty-seven in 1870. They were none of a serious character, and since 1865 there has been a great decrease in this class of crime.

During the past five years, extraordinary efforts have been made to reduce the amount of pauperism in England, and the last Poor-law returns show a gratifying decrease throughout the country.

Bishop DUPANLOUP has been engaged in a war of words with GAMBETTA, about the latter's decree of education. The Bishop informs him that even his own party dubbed his tenure of office "a dictatorship of incapacity."

There has been a postal conference at Melbourne of representatives of all the Australian Colonies, which has resulted in a resolution to establish two routes of mail service, one by San Francisco and another from Canal-ward. This despatch to the censors of England to beat half off, anyhow.

It is to be trusted, as reported, that the Queen of the Belgians is *enceinte*, there will be very great consternation at Brussels. It will be remembered that the lamented death of the young Prince Philip in 1869 left the King without a son, and the Count de FLANDRES, his brother, his only heir.

There was quite a scene when Count Daru left Vienna lately to enter upon his Ambassadorial duties at London. The station was crowded with distinguished persons, including Hon. ROBERT LYTTON, (Owen Meredith,) the poet's only son, who is in the Legation there, and the Ex-Chancellor's carriage was a mass of bouquets.

It is now stated that Prince METTERNICH has failed to be relieved of the Ambassadorship at Paris, and will probably be replaced by Count APPONYI. The Princess was a great social leader under the Second Empire, and on very intimate terms at the Tuileries, and this intimacy of the Ambassador and his wife with the Old Imperial family is said to have produced an unfavorable impression in the altered state of affairs which makes them desire to leave Paris.

Oysters have become of late so entirely beyond the means of men in moderate circumstances in France, that meals have become of unusual interest, and it is reckoned that from thirty to 40,000 are daily consumed in Paris, being sold at from twelve to fifteen cents (centimes) a dozen. We do not hear of their having yet come to this in England, but oysters there are extremely dear, the beds having in many places become exhausted.

For a long time the theatres at Dublin have been inexpressibly dismal, dreary and negligible; but now a new house, called "The Gaiety," has just been opened, which seems to assist the misery. The inaugural address was spoken by a (quite) house by Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, whose famous grandmother often played on the Dublin boards, and that admirable comedy of an Irish play-wright, "She Stoops to Conquer," was played by an excellent company with marked success.

The appointment of Gen. KOLLER as civil and military Governor of Bohemia, is regarded as indicative of a determination on the part of the Government to resort to coercive measures to maintain order there, should the necessity arise. It appears that the General has already been employed in a similar task, on which occasion he proclaimed the country in a state of siege, and reduced it to order. The ill-feeling continues. Anti-German meetings are held, and the bitterness against the Magyars, especially, is intense.

The Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH, who reserves £50,000 a year from the British Government, and prefers leaving it to look after his landed possessions while he enjoys himself in England, is a great gentleman, and the Prince of Wales was to have gone to shoot with him at the time his illness came on. The Maharajah is about forty-two years old; he is a very bonded member of the Evangelical school, and lives a most irreproachable life. He resides almost always at his country-seat in Norfolk, where about 12,000 head of game, exclusive of rabbits, are annually shot.

On the 27th November an immense meeting of Radicals was held at Madrid, at which M. RUIZ ZORRILLA, the Ex-Premier, was present. He made a spirited speech, in the course of which he said: "We aim at power, not for personal ambition, but to prove compatibility of monarchy with liberty." The other speeches were of a similar complexion, and the meeting dispersed quietly, after various resolutions on the part of those present to unite their strength in favor of the party at the coming election. The correspondent of the Madrid *Epoca*, writing from London, says: "But the gravest thing is that the harms given to political questions by the Cortes have destroyed here all confidence in the establishment of the dynasty of Savoy on the throne, securing the maintenance of peace in Spain."

Lord and Lady WARWICK will have this generation in their much lamented misfortune, that their home will no longer be thronged from morning till night with a crowd of sight-seers. It is incredible how ill-bred, pushing and impertinent such persons too often are. Some time since, when a gentleman was going over the castle, he asked the attendant if Lord and Lady WARWICK were then there, and was told they were. He then, turning to a lady with him, expressed his sense of their kind consideration in permitting every room of interest to be exhibited, even when they were at the castle. The servant smiled and said: "Your remarks are very different, Sir, to those of the last party I showed over. There was a lady among them for him with me because I told her that I could not take her into her ladyship's bedroom because she was then sitting there." "Show-houses" are very often by no means an unmitigated pleasure to their owners.

It seems likely that the ever-to-be-lamented death of Bishop PATTESON, who has been put to death while engaged in missionary enterprise on one of the Polynesian Islands, will at length arouse the British Colonial Office from its torpor in reference to the slave trade carried on by British colonists in that part of the world. There appears to be no doubt that the unfortunate prelate met his death at the hands of those who were required to receive his kidnapping countrymen with ease. PATTESON was SALWYN's right-hand man, and is said for the pronunciation of his faith, and dauntless courage, was in no wise his inferior. The eldest son of one of the grandest and sweetest-tempered lawyers who ever sat on the British Bench, he gave up the brilliant prospects foreshadowed by his social and college career to devote his life to the work of a missionary, and had never revisited England since he first went to New-Zealand, many years ago. His mother was a COLERIDGE, sister to the biographer of KEBLE, and consequently aunt of the very able Attorney-General, whose connection with the Tichborne case has made him world-famous.

The Old and New Common Council.

A caucus of several of the members of the Common Council was held in the City Hall yesterday, the subject discussed being the procuring of a room in which the two Boards may meet for organization on the 1st prox. It is understood that the new Boards will meet in the two apartments commonly known as the Governor's Room, and the old Boards will, of course, meet in the chambers now used by them.

Fourteen of the newly-elected Assistant Al-

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—IN CHAMBERS—DEC. 23.
By Judge Cardozo.

John Kinsie et al. vs. Thomas Kinsie et al.; judgment granted.

West vs. Goelchius et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.
By Judge Freedman.

Frederick W. Lehman vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; order granted.

Nicholas Quackenbos vs. Alexander Eagar; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 23.
By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Henry Johnson; petitioner ordered to be discharged.

Lyon vs. Breidenbach; order to plead and reference granted.

Bouton vs. Ford et al.; motion to vacate attachment denied.

MARINE COURT.

The following are the assignments of Judges in the Marine Court for the year 1872:

GENERAL TERM.

January, Shea, Spaulding and Gross; February, Shea, Joachimsen and Tracy; March, Shea, Curtis and Spaulding; April, Shea, Gross and Tracy; May, Tracy and Joachimsen and Spaulding; June, Shea, Tracy and Gross; September, Shea, Curtis and Spaulding; October, Shea, Joachimsen and Curtis; November, Shea, Curtis and Tracy; December, Shea, Joachimsen and Gross.

TRIAL TERMS.

January—Part I., Spaulding; Part II., Gross; Part III., Joachimsen. February—Part I., Joachimsen; Part II., Shea; Part III., Tracy. March—Part I., Gross; Part II., Curtis; Part III., Shea. April—Part I., Curtis; Part II., Spaulding; Part III., Tracy. May—Part I., Shea; Part II., Joachimsen; Part III., Gross. June—Part I., Tracy; Part II., Spaulding; Part III., Curtis. September—Part I., Curtis; Part II., Gross; Part III., Tracy. October—Part I., Gross; Part II., Tracy; Part III., Spaulding. November—Part I., Joachimsen; Part II., Gross; Part III., Curtis. December—Part I., Spaulding; Part II., Shea; Part III., Joachimsen.

CHAMBERS.

January, Justice Tracy; February, Justice Gross; March, Justice Joachimsen; April, Justice Shea; May, Justice Spaulding; June, Justice Gross; July, Justice Curtis; August, Justice Spaulding; September, Justice Joachimsen; October, Justice Shea; November, Justice Tracy; December, Justice Curtis.

The Court has also adopted the following rules for the ensuing year:

The Justice holding Court, Part III., will try all causes upon writs of warrant, attachment, or short summons; such cases will be placed on a separate trial calendar.

All non-enumerated motions on notice or order to show cause must be heard before the Justice in attendance at "Chambers," and orders to show cause will be made returnable before such Justice.

Parties are at liberty, before a cause is put on the "day calendar," by consent in writing filed with the Clerk, to select their own day for trial; but when a cause is on the day calendar, and reached in regular order, and neither party moving, or no legal excuse being shown by affidavit for postponement, the cause will be marked defaulted, subject to be put on the calendar. Applications to postpone on affidavits to be heard and accorded by the Judge at Chambers.

The Trial Terms will commence on the first Monday of each month, and continue (Saturdays excepted) to the commencement of the General Terms.

The General Terms will commence on the last Monday of each month, except July and August. Chief-Justice SHEA, when present, shall preside.

During the months of July and August there will not be any regular jury called; but the Justice holding Court will order special panels in his discretion. During July and August there will be held Special Terms on Tuesday and Friday, held in Part I., and the Justice holding Court will also dispose of the ordinary motions.

Actual engagements of counsel in a Court of record only will be received as a valid reason for retaining a cause in its place on the day calendar, and such reservation will cease with such engagement.

Actions against the Sheriff in his official capacity will be entitled to preference the first time the cause is on the day calendar, but will not have a preference, of course, on any adjourned or reserved day.

Motions for new trials on the ground of newly-discovered evidence shall be made on at least eight days' notice before the Judge at Chambers, upon such proof as is required by the practice of the Supreme Court.

All orders shall specify and describe the affidavits and papers read and filed on the hearing of the motion.

Appeals from orders made at Chambers shall be brought to hearing at the earliest General Term, after the appeal is taken upon certified copies by the Clerk of all the papers used on the motion, the order appealed from, and the notice of appeal. And the like note of issue shall be filed and notice of argument served as in other appeal causes.

Motions transferred to this Court from other Courts of record, the party making the order, shall file the same with the Clerk at this Court, fairly engrossed copies of the summons and pleadings in such action, or the Clerk shall not enter the cause on the trial calendar until such copies shall have been filed.

RULES FOR CASES &C., AT GENERAL TERM.

Ordered, That no case or exceptions on appeal shall hereafter be filed by the Clerk of this Court, unless the same is so ordered by the Justice or referee who tried the cause.

No case or exceptions will be ordered to be filed until it shall have been engrossed or printed for the use of the Court, and the papers and exhibits required to be inserted therein.

If no case or bill of exceptions is on file, or if one is on file without the order of the Judge or referee who tried the cause, directing the same to be filed, then the cause shall not be put on the General Term Calendar.

The General Term Clerk shall specify on the General Term Calendar, by what Judge or referee each cause was tried. Appeals from motions shall have precedence.

Cases or exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment.

The appellant shall deliver twelve copies of the printed papers and points to the Clerk at the commencement of the argument, which printed copies shall contain a certificate of the Clerk that the case has been duly filed upon the order of the Judge or referee who tried the cause.

The order appointing referee and the formal judgment appealed from must appear in the printed papers.

Serious Fires in Fifty-first-Street and Hester-Street.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the smoke-house of WM. RUPRECHT, in rear of No. 503 West Fifty-first-street, which was totally destroyed with its contents, causing a loss of $600. The fire extended to the adjoining blacksmith-shop of GEORGE RESCHLOR, causing a loss of $200, and to the stable of JOHN C. KOBE, in rear of No. 504 West Fifty-first-street, where a loss of $100 was caused.

At 3¼ o'clock A. M. yesterday fire was discovered on the fifth floor of No. 178 Hester-street, occupied by BOUK, SCHNEIDER & CO., as a manufactory of parlor matches, and occasioned a loss of $1,500 before it was extinguished. G. H. SMITH, bottler, $600 in damages to stock on the fourth floor; insured for $4,000. GERSON & CO., cumbellas, on the third floor, lost $1,600 in damage to stock; insured for $5,000. JOHN MCARDLE, liquors, on the first floor, lost $200, but was insured for $1,500. A. GRUENING, mustard manufacturer, on the first floor of Nos. 177 and 179, had his stock damaged to the amount of $200. A. SWEINBRAM, manufacturer of quilts, on the second, third and fourth floors, lost $200 in damage to stock; insured for $6,000. The fifth floor of the building was occupied by ROCK, SCHNEIDER & CO., who are insured for $6,000. The buildings are owned by S. T. MEYERS, No. 32 Walker-street, and will require $1,500 for repairs, but are fully insured. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by some nibbling matches in the factory.

Weather of the Week at the Central Park Meteorological Department.

The following is an abstract of the report for the week, ending at 3 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean	30.018
Maximum at 9 A. M. Dec. 22	30.426
Minimum at 1 P. M. Dec. 20	29.490
Range	1.036

THERMOMETER.

	Degrees.
Mean	33.0
Maximum at 1 P. M. Dec. 19	41.5
	Below Zero.
Minimum at 9 A. M. Dec. 21	2.0
Range	43.5

REMARKS.	Inch.
Dec. 17—Snow from 8½ A. M. to 9:40 A. M.; amount of water	.01
Dec. 18—Snow from 8 h. 40 m. A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water	.10
Dec. 19—Snow from 9 h. 40 m. P. M. to 9:50 P. M.; amount of water	.06
Dec. 20—Snow from 5 A. M. to 6:30 A. M.; amount of water	.01
Dec. 21—Rain from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water	.06
Dec. 22—Rain from 8 h. 0 m. A. M. to 2 P. M.; amount of water	.22
Total amount of water for week	.51
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,351

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 23.

$6,000 U. S. 6-20s, '67, c.	115¾	$1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	87
1,000 U. S. 6-20s, '67, c.	115¾	20	87
1,000 U. S. 6-20s, '68, c.	115¾	20	87
2,000 U. S. 6-20s, '68, c.	115¾	2,000 Un. Pac. 1st, '96, b30	87
2,000 U. S. 6-20s, '68, c.	115¾	2,000	87
4,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65, c.	112¼	3,000 Mar. & No. 1st	85
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65, c.	112¼	2,000 Tol. & W. 2d, '90	70
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65, c.	112¼	2,000	70
4,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65, c.	112¼	3,000 Mar. & No. 1st	85
2,000 Va. 6s, Consl	51½	1,000 C. & Alton, 7 P. C.	105
2,000	51	1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	98
2,000	50¾	5,000 C. & Alton, 7 P. C.	105
2,000	50¾	5,000 C. & Alton, 7 P. C.	105
2,000 N. C. 6s	34	5,000 C. & Alton, 7 P. C.	105
2,000	33¾	10 Cons. Coal	36
2,000	33¾	100	36
2,000 S. Car. 6s, new	70	400	36
2,000	70	100 Adams Express	95
2,000	70	100 Erie	20
2,000	70	100	20
2,000	70	100	20
2,000	70	100

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
FANCY SILKS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE FINEST LINE OF COLORS IN
EVENING SILKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF WHITE CORDED SILKS,
ARMURES AND SATINS
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Have made a great reduction of
Prices in
BLACK SILKS
Of all the celebrated makes, from $1 25 to the finest qualities in Lyons.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. 1872.
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
Will continue their great sale of
GREAT DRESS GOODS
6,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF FRENCH AND BRITISH PLAIN, MIXED AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, FROM 10 CENTS UPWARD.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS, THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER, IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
A LARGE LOT OF NEW DESIGNS IN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, FROM TWO TO SIX YARDS LONG, WITH NAPKINS TO SUITE, SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR TABLES; ALSO, THREE CASES OF ELEGANT TOWELS, DOYLIES, GRAY MAN-TERS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO COVERS, IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RED MARKING, $1 PER DOZEN.
$4, $4 AND $4 BLEACHED DAMASK, FROM 60 CENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR LACE DEPARTMENT.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL VALENCIENNES SETS AT $2 25, $4 25, $6 TO $20, AND HANDKERCHIEFS FROM $6 TO $36.
REAL POINT LACE SETS FROM $10 TO $14.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS AT $4, $6 50 TO $60.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN ELEGANT PARISIAN FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' TUCKED YOKED NIGHT-DRESSES, $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, 75c.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $5.
LADIES' FRENCH-WOVEN CORSETS, 3rd, UP-WARD.
LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES REDUCED TO $10.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINS, ALPACAS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL-DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

GREAT BARGAINS,
D. O'Sullivan & Co.,
200 Broadway, Corner of 20th-st.,
Are showing one of their Windows block regardless of cost, to make room for Spring importations.
BARGAINS IN
CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE COLLARS, LACE SETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' HATS, CAPS AND BASKETS, ORGANDIE EVENING DRESSES AND TUNICS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

J. ROTHSCHILD,
NO. 26 WEST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR 6TH-AV.
Will open, Tuesday, Dec. 26,
five cases of
Special Invoices in
PARIS NOVELTIES,
for dress trimming
and evening season.
Also, an immense
variety of the choicest
description in Hair
Ornaments, consisting of
Aigrettes and Ostrich
Feathers, Pompons, Algrettes,
Hummings-birds, new
styles in Pearl Buttons, &c.
The Above goods are
of the very latest
designs, and especially
imported for New Year's
RECEPTIONS.
2,000 dozen Durand's French
make Kid Gloves, in
3, 4, 6 and 8 buttons, in
all the latest shades.
Hose-ties and Scarfs in
every shade imaginable.
We also call the attention
of our customers, that
we have greatly reduced
our Trimmed Bonnets
and Round Hats, which are
of the most modern
styles. Also, an elegant stock
of Reception and Evening
Bonnets. Also, an elegant
variety of the choicest
selection of
Millinery Goods, &c.
J. ROTHSCHILD,
No. 26 West 14th-st.,
Near 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

GENUINE FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS AND BOAS.
SILVER FOX MUFFS.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES.
ASTRAKHAN, SEAL, ERMINE, MINK, BLACK MARTEN AND CHINCHILLA MUFFS, BOAS AND SETS.
SEAL CAPS AND TURBANS.
ALL STYLES FUR TRIMMINGS.
FUR AND PLUSH
Sleigh and Carriage Robes
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GARMENTS.
PARIS,
RECEPTION,
WALKING,
AND EVENING COSTUMES,
Embroidered Dress Dresses, Peleonines, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Braided and Embroidered Breakfast Jackets, &c., &c.
The balance of stock in the above goods will be offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Special Novelties in Rich Laces for Holiday Presents.
Lace Pointes, Shawls, Flounces, Handkerchiefs, Parasol and Fan Covers, Fichus, Capes, Scarfs,
Trimmings, Laces, Black and White, all descriptions and widths.
VALENCIENNES LACES made up in COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, FICHUS, BOWS, &c.

HDKFS.
INITIALED, EMBROIDERED, HEMMED AND TAPE BORDERED.
N. B.—INITIALING done to order in best manner.
A Large Lot Paris Embroidered Sets at Half the Cost of Importation.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
HOLIDAY GOODS
STILL CHEAPER THAN LAST WEEK
ENTIRE STOCK OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
TO BE CLEARED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.
Rather than carry over any Holiday Goods we will sell all our fine Rosewood Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Jewel-cases, Chess-chests, &c., at less than cost of importation.
Still on hand a full assortment of the finest styles of Rosewood Writing-desks, inlaid with real German silver plate and edge, now reduced to $2 50; identical same style as sold all over at $5. And all the finer styles in proportion.
Inlaid Rosewood Work-boxes, in all the finest styles, reduced in like proportion.

To be sold without regard at	TO BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,	To be sold without regard to cost at
Ehrich's Temple of Fashion.	Entire assortment of Dressing-cases, Ensets Leather Glove Boxes, Porte-monnaies, Wallets, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, Fine Odour Cases, Cigar-stands, Worsted Slippers Patterns and Cushions, &c.	Ehrich's Temple of Fashion.

TOYS! TOYS!!
Still on hand a large assortment of Toys, which we will now sell off at an immense sacrifice.
Lots of Toys of all kinds reduced to 5c., 10c. and 15c. each.
China Dolls at less than ever before sold.
Saratoga Trunks, with bonnet-box and tray, at 95c., the wonder of the world.
Solid black-walnut Writing-desks, gilt edge and lock, at $1, worth $2.
Backgammon and Checker Boards, with dice, boxes and all complete, at 90c., worth $1 75.
And a host of Holiday Goods in like proportion.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS.
We have paid especial attention to this Department, and offer this week special inducements in Lace Collars and Sets, Handkerchiefs, Sets, &c. &c.
Sets in boxes, with embroidery and lace edge, at 50c., worth 75c.
Elegant Embroidered Sets, in boxes, at 87c., worth $1 25.
Fine Lace Sets, in boxes, at $1, worth $1 75.
Elegant Lace Sets, with flowing or coat sleeves, at $1 25, worth fully $2.
Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, in endless variety, from 25c. upward; worth fully double.
Together with an elegant assortment of Real Thread Lace Collars, Sets, &c., &c., at bargains.
BARGAINS IN
Hemstitched and Embroidered
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Muslin
and Swiss Edging Cambric Cor. sets, Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Bows, Ribbons, Velvoteens, Velvets, Satins, &c., &c.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Silk Gimps and Passementerie Trimmings, Buttons, Loops, &c., &c.
We again remind our patrons, as last week, to call early in the week and early in the day to avoid the crowd.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, as

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 227 6TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
will largely replenish their popular stock of
Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Shawls,
Cloaks, Fabrications, respectfully
Ready-Made Suits.
A larger assortment of
FURS.
Real Brussels Point Dresses,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Bridal Trousseaux, Infants' Wardrobes.
Paris and Vienna
Fancy Goods,
with a variety of other articles suitable for
Holiday Presents,
forming the largest, richest, cheapest and most attractive stock ever offered in this City.
Prices lower than ever.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT JACKSON'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
Useful Holiday Gifts
200 PIECES
BLACK ALPACAS
FROM 25 CENTS PER YARD.
VELVETEENS, SILK Finish,
FROM $1.
PRICE GUARANTEED BELOW PRESENT GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER CUBA.
BLACK CORDED HAIR-CLOTH
BERNHEIMER & NEWMAN,
NOS. 83 AND 85 WORTH-ST.

SHIPPING.
NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMship CITY OF NEW-YORK will require to be on board at 10 A. M. today. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Johnson, Burns & Co
IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY GOODS, &c.,
are closing out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
including
Velvets, Ribbons, Ostrich Feathers,
Flowers and Plants for Jardinieres,
Paris-Trimmed Bonnets and
Own Manufacture.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Ornaments, &c., &c., at a
reduction of 33 per cent.
Also,
Fancy Goods.
Writing-desks, Dressing-cases,
Jewelry-boxes, Musical Albums,
Bronze Figures, &c., &c.
Bohemia and Vienna Goods.
Toilet-sets, Vases, Jardinieres, &c., &c.
Work-baskets, Children's Toys, &c., &c.
New designs in German Embroideries, all at a reduction of 33 per cent.
BLACK SILKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Lyons heavy Gros Grain and Taffeta,
$1 20, $2, $2 50 AND $3 PER YARD.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Pekins and Bonnets Gros Grain and Taffeta, $2 50, $3, $3 50 per yard and upward.

Johnson, Burns & Co
NOS. 34 and 36 East 14TH-ST.,
Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Just received, a choice variety of elegant novelties in
Real Point Laces, Collars, Sets and Sleeves.
Lace Pointes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Lace Barbs, &c., &c.,
At a Reduction of 33 Per Cent.

Embroideries.
Just received,
Embroidered Linen Sets; also, Trimmed with Lace.
Hamburg Goods, Tarletans.
French Book and White Organdies, FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tablet Pocket Handkerchiefs; 500 dozen Hemstitched Pocket-handkerchiefs.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

HOSIERY.

Johnson, Burns & Co
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK
1000 dozen LADIES' UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS, $1 and $1 50 each.
500 dozen LADIES' HEAVY UNBLEACHED IRON FRAME HOSE, $2 per dozen.
350 dozen GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY UNDERVESTS and DRAWERS, $1 each.
250 dozen GENTS' UNDERSHIRTS and SUPERFINE ENGLISH ½ HOSE, $2 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
The latest London and Paris novelties in Scarfs, Neck-ties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Gloves, Shirts, Dressing-gowns, &c., &c. Shirts made to order of Wamsutta muslin, and Richardson's Family Linen, $2 50 each; New-York Mills Muslin and Richardson's extra fine Family Linen, $3 each. Fit guaranteed.

Gloves.
950 dozen EMPEREATRICE FRENCH KID GLOVES, two buttons, just received, new shades and evening colors, $1 50 per pair.
LUPIN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, $1 per pair.
CHILDREN'S GLOVES, &c., &c.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST.,
COR. UNIVERSITY-PLACE, UNION-SQUARE.

LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S,
No. 327 and 329 6th-av.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
of
HOLIDAY AND FANCY GOODS.
RIBBONS.
50 Cartons 7 inch Sash Ribbons, 95 cents, in all colors, worth $1 25.
50 Cartons 6½ inch Sash Ribbons, 85 cents, sold on Broadway for $1.
75 Cartons Satin Plaid Sash Ribbons, 95 cents, warranted all Silk.
A large assortment of Bonnet and Fancy Sashes selling at less than cost.
Most complete assortment of Bonnet Ribbons in the City, and the cheapest.
LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR
RICH LACES.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
MEDIUM AND EXTRA QUALITY,
BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND SETS.
LACE COLLARS, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 85c. and 95c.
Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock of MADE UP LACE GOODS.
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS.
SILK VELVET ROUND HATS AND SILK VELVET BONNETS.
Finest quality of FELT HATS, @ 32, sold on Broadway for $2.
SILK VELVET BONNETS and ROUND HATS, @ 74, the best quality made.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES,
FLOWERS.
Four cases of finest FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., just received.
FEATHERS.
Five cases of Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c., at very low prices.
KID GLOVES.
200 dozen Lupin's two-buttoned Kid Gloves, $1.
200 dozen Lupin's two-buttons, $1 25, worth $1 75.
200 dozen Lupin's two-buttons Fancy Kid Gloves, $1 25.
All these goods are of superior quality, and every pair warranted.
Perfect Kid Gloves in two buttons.
LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Ties in the City. All are respectfully invited. Strangers and our customers are respectfully invited to examine our stock.
N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.
ALL GOODS MARKED PLAIN FIGURES.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av. and 30th-st.

FURS.
FURS.
F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Between Howard and Grand sts.
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT For the
HOLIDAY SEASON.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN CRESS, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS.
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
SEAL, FOX, WOLF,
And other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
ELEGANT MUFF.

CLOTHING.
TO READY MONEY BUYERS.
TROUSERS TO MEASURE,
FROM
LONDON AND PARIS CASSIMERES,
$13 75 TO $15 75.
The well-known Custom Tailoring Firm of
McLEOD & REMMEY,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,
Have recently purchased for ready-money a large and desirable line of Imported Goods at less than cost of importation, and they offer to make them to measure at a price much less than at any time during this season.
Trousers to Measure, from London and Paris Cassimeres, $13 75 to $15 75.

DIVIDENDS.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1871.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend on the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.
Interest on withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest to be and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. P. KALEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
☞ Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th proximo, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
R. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 18, 1871.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALFORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
Z. S. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent. in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company, on and after the 2d of January next.
Transfer-books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board of Direction.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) per Cent. payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking rooms, No. 330 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872.
WILLIAM ROCKWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months (free of tax), payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
C. C. FELTMAN-HOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.
H. P. SCHUYLER, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January.
CHARLES H. BELKNAP, Cashier.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable Jan. 4, 1872, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. Transfer-books closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 4.
CHARLES T. BELNOR, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
JAMES H. HORNER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
FORTY-FOUR DOLLAR DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Forty-four Dollars on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, enquire.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
O. A. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
J. D. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE
NEW GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.
OPPOSITE SWAN'S, UPSTAIRS.
BRONZES, SILKS, SHAWLS, CHINA, &C.
OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—Paintings, Engravings and Chromos, installed at trade prices to Jan. 1, to make room. Established 1839. THOS. HOOPER, No. 127 Fulton-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (Messrs. WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 16 Maiden Lane, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.
WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, who is trustworthy in every respect; a careful driver, skillful with horses, willing and obliging. Address T. M. G., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.
WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced French coachman and groom in a private family. Call or address R. D., present employers, No. 120 East 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A. KLABER'S STEAM MARBLE AND MARble Mining Works, Nos. 128 and 130 East 125th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, corner 30th-st.
CHARLES GALVIN, Proprietor.
Having been for over twenty years employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

RUSSIAN SLEIGH-BELLS.
The very best ever in the City.
Horse blankets and fur robes in every variety.
Fine harness of all descriptions.
At the 27th-st. stables, Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.
E. BARTLETT.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LANDAUS, COUPES, HAMS (Hotel Landaulet), Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICES is purchased for presents.
HAMS NO. 10 EAST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six-seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.
WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS
By KIMBALL, and other first-class makers.
WM. H. BATES,
No. 1,236 Broadway, near 30th-st.

STIVERS' SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT of Portland and Albany pony sleighs and cutters; fine six-seat sleighs; one left cross make celebrated Pony sleigh, with rumble. (same as sent East of Stevenson, Scotland.) Have in process my renowned Dexter Speed and Family Cutters, that can finish to taster of purchasers. R. M. STIVERS, Manufacturer, Nos. 146 to 152 East 21st-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

FREDERICK S. WOOD, NO. 218 AND 220 West 39th-st., has in process of construction new styles of family and Park Coupes. Every essential convenience which may be desired will be added at purchasers' request. Also, a few second-hand Coupes for light road and pleasure purposes, which in style, quality of material and workmanship are without superior.

BREWSTER & CO., CARRIAGE-MAKERS, have a large number of elegant carriages and sleighs now on hand, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., of the latest improvement; prices unequaled; examination solicited. CHARLES WILDE, 249 and 251 Mercer-st., between Houston and Prince sts.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., at the lowest cash prices. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS. SLEIGHS—Great bargains; carriages, sleighs every style; several left over from last season, new and second hand, at reasonable prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 693 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, children's pony sleighs and second hand cutters, popular prices; several left over from last season cheap at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 693 Broadway.

SLEIGH-BELLS, WHOLESALE AND retail, the largest assortment ever offered, and greatly reduced prices; 1,500 styles to select from; last season, cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 693 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE COUPE harness; made to order; as good as new. Inquire at No. 33 West 31st-st., or address Box No. 4,179 Post-office.

ELEGANT WHITE ASTRAKHAN robe, $30; three black bear, $25, $35, $50; fine fox, $20; wolf, $8. WEBBER, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

LARGE SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT Clarence, lined in Scarlet cloth. CHARLES SWIFT, Jr., 128 West 46th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to find a family to board with the Widow on his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to responsible parties. Address H. H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 620 Sixth-av., (Murray Hill)—This new and entirely-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 37TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 20TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., (ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.)—Pleasant large and single rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable. (Transient boarders taken.)

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, No. 14 East 26th-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 149 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Large front room, ample closets, hot and cold water and fire, with unexceptionable table board for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st.—Newly furnished rooms, with board, from $10 to $20 per week; rooms, from $4 per week up.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 6TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Third floor back room and hall bedroom, with board.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 29th and 30th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, single or en suite.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND wife desire to rent unfurnished room on second or third floor; private family preferred; location above 14th-st. and below 40th-st.; please give full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c.; best references given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,582.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A GOOD home, with a first-class private family, wanted by a young man in business. References given and required. Address S. P. CO., Post-office Box No. 3,848.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 229 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 378 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 378 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Memorial Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 22d-st.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, CHESHIRE, Conn. Boarding school for boys; six resident teachers; terms, $375 per year; $125 per session. The next session begins TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The Principal, Rev. Dr. Harris, will be at the Grand Central Hotel until Wednesday, 27th inst.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence with full corps of teachers. For circulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains

CHRISTMAS DAY.

How it will be Observed in the Churches and City.

The Preparations in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches—Programme of the Services—The Day in Brooklyn and New-Jersey.

The Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches have made the usual preparations for Christmas, some of the decorations being on a most elaborate scale.

At Trinity, the pulpit, font, lectern, side aisles, and organ chamber are festooned with laurel; the windows at the side aisles with the largest smilaxed, holly, and sprigs of hemlock. Crosses of laurel and holly are placed over the doors leading to the rotting rooms. On the grimarik panels over the altar are inscribed the words: "Unto us a Child is born; unto us a Son is given." The elaborate wood-screen, tastefully decorated with flowers, is extended across a gangway in the chancel, and bouquets of flowers are placed on the sides of the altar. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock, and the usual services at 11. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, Rev. Clarence Robinson, and Rev. Mr. HARRIS will officiate in both services, and Rev. Dr. DIX will deliver the sermon. The musical programme will be as follows: Processional Hymn 67, ancient and modern; Introit Hymn 68, ancient and modern; H. G. THUNDER. Kyrie, Second Mass; MOZART. Nicene Creed, Second Mass; MOZART. Twelfth Mass; MOZART. "He whobleased who cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest." Sursum Corda; TALLIS. Sanctus, Second Mass; MOZART. Agnus Dei, Second Mass; MOZART. "Gloria in Excelsis," Second Mass; MOZART. Nunc Dimittis; Recessional Hymn 69, ancient and modern; "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." Even Song—Processional Hymn 67, ancient and modern; Chants, Choir; Remarks, choir; Recessional Hymn 69, ancient and modern. During the usual choir, there will be an orchestra of thirty-two select musicians, composed as follows: Ten violins, two violas, two violoncellos, two double basses, two flutes, two oboes, two clarionets, two bassoons, two French horns, two cornets-à-piston, three trombones and two kettle-drums.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

This chapel is decorated in the usual manner, the panels of the galleries, the organ chamber, the organ and the lectern being turned with evergreens. The fluings of the columns and their bases and capitals are decorated with holly. The services will include a Christmas anthem, the choir being reinforced for the occasion.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

St. John's has been most artistically decorated, though spruce boughs are the only material used. The altar is draped with flowers. In addition to the usual musical services a grand anthem will be given.

ST. ANNE'S.

At this little edifice the services will commence at an early hour and last nearly through the day. The church is prettily decorated with evergreens, and the chancel has been almost covered with flowers. The musical selections performed will be choice and varied.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Christmas appointments at Christ Church, in Fifth-avenue, are unusually elaborate and impressive. The church will be beautifully decorated, and the chancel especially will be gorgeously ornamented with flowers and evergreens. Christ Church has been distinguished, of late, for the peculiar style of its music, and this will be amply illustrated on the occasion of the present festival. As others of our readers may not be aware, there are two distinct choirs at this church—one in the gallery, composed of fourteen voices, among whom are Mrs. Fox, Miss Somerville, Miss Stanley, and Messrs. Rosenfeld, Candidus, Weinlich and others. This choir begins near the organ, executes the more elaborate parts of the music, while the chancel choir, numbering thirty voices, (men and boys as surpliced,) sing the more solid and cathedral portions. The following programme of music, for Christmas morning, has been furnished by Dr. CUTTER, organist of Christ Church:

Processional, "O Come, all ye Faithful." This and all the other hymns are from Hymns Ancient and Modern, excepting two special ones. Venite and Psalms, Tallis' Tone. Te Deum in F, Woodward. Jubilate, Woodward. Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, (Second Mass,) Gounod. Anthem, Twelfth Mass, Mozart. Recessional, "Glory to God on High." Evening service with full choir of fifty voices. Hymn, "Hail the Glad Tidings." This is a composition written for, and will be sung by, the Sunday-school on every Sunday Evening during Christmas week. Venite and Psalms, Tallis' Tone. Te Deum in F, Woodward. Jubilate, Woodward. Nunc Dimittis, Woodward. Anthem, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings," Gounod. Hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." Even Song—Processional Hymn 67, ancient and modern; Chants, Choir; Remarks, choir; Recessional Hymn 69, ancient and modern. During the usual choir, there will be an orchestra of thirty-two select musicians, composed as follows: Ten violins, two violas, two violoncellos, two double basses, two flutes, two oboes, two clarionets, two bassoons, two French horns, two cornets-à-piston, three trombones and two kettle-drums.

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